

SPOKE UP FOR THE GUARD.

COMMANDERS TALKED FRANKLY WITH GEN. TILLINGHAST.

Men Ready to Go to the Front Under Their Officers.—The Adjutant-General says he has no purpose to interrupt the organization of the Guard. He believes the first brigade will be ordered out as a unit.

What took place behind closed doors at the National Guard conference on Sunday at Albany is being discussed in the most prominent circles of the State. The most prominent of the Guard in the State attended the meeting. They included Major-General Charles F. Roe, Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade; Col. Daniel Appleton, Seventh Regiment; Col. John G. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment; and Capt. H. B. Satterlee, representing the naval militia on the staff of Gen. Black.

The meeting was called by Adj.-Gen. Tillinghast, who presided. It was called primarily to consider the alleged discontent in the Guard over the prospective mobilization and to devise means to check the dissatisfaction. Reports that had been circulated in New York had caused the members of the Guard throughout the State to believe that an attempt would be made to disrupt it by breaking up the organizations, such as regiments, and compelling the men to enlist and take their chances of being assigned here, there, and everywhere.

Gen. Tillinghast, in opening the conference, said that he wished to make a personal explanation of his position. He said that he had been misquoted in a manner that had put him in an entirely wrong light before the Guard and the people of the State.

"I have been a close friend of the National Guard," he said, "ever since I came into my present office, and I wish to say, in all modesty, that I do not think it will ever have a more staunch friend than I try to be to it." He went on to say that he had never had the least intention of doing anything that would injure the Guard. The *esprit de corps* of the different commands, he said, was their life, and any one who would try to break up the integrity of the commands would do a positive injury to the Guard. "I have never sought to do this," he continued, "and do not want to do so now."

Then the Adjutant-General went on to explain that it would be necessary for each regiment of the National Guard to recruit up to a thousand men and organize according to the regular army model. At the earliest possible moment this ought to be done, for volunteers were offered in great numbers, and it was necessary for New York's quota to be selected and put in the field at once. The men would have to be mustered in individually, but the Adjutant-General explained that this would not mean the breaking up of the organization. Gen. Tillinghast asked for a free expression of opinion in reference to this situation from those present.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment said that his regiment had full ranks, and was ready to go wherever ordered as the Seventh Regiment. The Colonel is known as a man of few words, but he was so expressive that all the others in the room smiled. Several wished to know what the Colonel meant by this broad expression, but the Colonel of the Seventh said that the history of the regiment would speak for itself.

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment also made plain to Gen. Tillinghast that the Forty-seventh Regiment was ready for service as the Forty-seventh, and to go where ordered. He called attention to the recent meeting of the officers of the command to show the prevailing spirit of the men.

Col. Satterlee dwelt on the importance of keeping the naval militia intact as far as possible, and said he saw no reason why the men should not be kept in details to serve in one or two vessels instead of scattering them throughout the navy.

One of the officers then asked for an opinion from Gen. George Moore Smith. Gen. Smith arose and said that the men of his command were willing to go to the front under their own officers. "Consider it would be ruinous to the Guard to have them serve in any other way," he said.

Gen. Oliver said that the feeling in his brigade was practically the same as in Gen. Smith's. Gen. Roe was strongly in favor of keeping the regiments together as units and under their own officers, with the exception of a few who from old age were unable to stand the rigors of a campaign. He could not see that the present condition warranted any change from this principle.

Gen. McCook But returned yesterday from Albany, and gave a free expression of his views, although he was not present at the actual conference. He was, however, closeted with the Adjutant-General, and talked over the situation with him at length.

"I was not at the conference," said Gen. Butt, "and cannot therefore give any information as to what was done there, but I do know that Gen. Tillinghast feels that he has been misunderstood. He has no intention of disrupting the Guard. The regiments will be kept together as units where there is no first-class condition and meet with the requirements of the service."

Gen. Butt was asked why there was so much apprehension on the score of changing the officers of regiments.

"The reason is very simple," he said. "If a body of men is picked up in the street and sent to the front, without the officers who have led them, there is no use for the National Guard, and the State would do better to have its money, sell its armories, and abolish the State Guard."

Gen. Butt said that he had put in an application to the President for a command of volunteers as Brigadier-General.

"Have you volunteered with the idea of being appointed to the command of your own brigade?" he was asked.

"Yes—that is, I hope I shall be so assigned, but of course I am not to accept any assignment until the President may give me."

"Will the brigade be ordered out as a unit?" "My belief is that it will."

Other officers when told the tenor of Gen. Butt's remarks felt highly elated, as it is known that Gen. Butt is an intimate friend of Gen. Tillinghast and is thoroughly in his confidence.

WARLIKE TEXAS.

Business Men Going About in Uniform Ready for a Call at Once.

DALLAS, Tex., April 25.—This city is a veritable military camp, with the tents. Fully 600 volunteers are on the march, ready for a call at once. The men being well-dressed members of the local companies of the Texas Volunteer Guards. The others have organized during the last three days. The old enlisted men are uniformed. Although they have not been ordered into camp, they are all ready to go to the front with their business pursuits in full operation. Employees of stores, newspapers, banks, and insurance companies are all prepared to answer any kind of a call at a moment's notice.

Adj.-Gen. Mabry to-day commissioned Thomas Barry of Dallas, Capt. of the Cavalry, as the Houston Light Guard, when they were the world's champion drill company, a Captain to raise a company of picked men as a part of the State's quota. Barry was asked by Mabry how long it would take him to organize the company. He replied, five days.

EAST ORANGE VOLUNTEERS.

Men Company and Captain Ready to Go Where Ordered.

ORANGE, April 25.—About seventy-five of the volunteer members of Gillingham Company A of East Orange have offered their services to Gov. Voorhees, he to order them to go where he sees fit. The Rev. Dr. James A. Chambliss, pastor of the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church of East Orange, has been ordered to go to the front with his business pursuits in full operation. Employees of stores, newspapers, banks, and insurance companies are all prepared to answer any kind of a call at a moment's notice.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN.

The Closing Chapter of Our Diplomatic Controversy with That Country.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following correspondence between this Government and Spain, submitted to Congress by the President in connection with his message recommending the passage of a joint resolution declaring war against Spain, forms an interesting closing chapter of the diplomatic controversy that has ended in war:

On April 14, at noon, Secretary Sherman telegraphed Minister Woodford of the passage by the Senate of the day before of the resolution authorizing and directing the President to stop the war in Cuba, with the purpose of securing peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people there a stable and independent government of their own, empowering the President to use the army and navy to carry it out. He also notified him that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had reported the resolutions they had agreed upon.

"The ultimate resolution in conference," he adds, "cannot now be forecast, but will doubtless be a declaration of war, and will secure free Cuba. The situation is critical."

On Sunday morning last Acting Secretary Day notified Mr. Woodford of the passage by the Senate of the resolution amending all of the House resolution of the day before of the same tenor, and informing him that the House had taken a recess until Monday, and that, if it is not reconvened, conference would follow. He again announced that the ultimate form of resolution could not be forecast.

On Tuesday Acting Secretary Day notified Minister Woodford of the final adoption of the resolution by both Houses. He added: "An instruction will be telegraphed you later, immediately on the President signing the joint resolution. In the meantime you will prepare for withdrawal from Spain, and will be ready to receive the signal to leave. If any Consul is in danger he may quietly leave at his discretion." The following is the reply:

"MADRID, April 20.—Have received telegram of Tuesday morning. Am prepared to withdraw. Have notified Consuls to be ready."

On the same day Secretary Sherman telegraphed Mr. Woodford the instructions which he had before him. He was directed to communicate to the Spanish Government the text of the resolution passed by Congress heretofore, and to inform the Spanish Government that the United States Government was prepared to withdraw from Spain, and to inform the Spanish Government that the United States Government was prepared to withdraw from Spain, and to inform the Spanish Government that the United States Government was prepared to withdraw from Spain.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS AND WAR.

President Elliot of Harvard Watches His Boys Drill on Holmes Field.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.—President Elliot was an interested spectator at the drill of the Harvard students on Holmes Field this afternoon. At the conclusion of the drill the President complimented the officers and men on their proficiency. The latest Harvard men to be in college and enter the service are ex-Varsity Capt. C. M. Goodrich, ex-foot-ball captain; Norman M. Cabot, C. C. Bull, the varsity oar, and J. G. Coleman, who was rowing on the second university crew. Goodrich and Bull leave in answer to a telegram from F. G. Wood, the Secretary of the Harvard University, to join the college when the war began, offering them places in the service. Cabot and Coleman are booked for berths on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—A notice was posted on the Johns Hopkins bulletin board to-day, signed by President Gilman, saying that students who desired to enlist and serve their country could do so, and that the time lost would not be counted against their academic course. Several have indicated that they will join the army at once. Three left to-day for the front, and are expected to be in the service by the end of the week. The entire town was out to see the soldiers off.

PERES WANTS TO FIGHT.

Victim of Spanish Cruelty in Cuba Applies for Military Service.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Brig.-Gen. Lawrence Riga has received an application from John Perez to go along with the First Maryland Brigade. Mr. Perez says that he is thoroughly familiar with the topography of Cuba, having been in the island on business for some time. His father, Joaquin Perez, who owns a large plantation there, and having fought for three years in the Cuban army. Mr. Perez's brother, Lieut. Gabriel Perez, is one of Gen. Gomez's aides, and has been fighting in the Cuban army since the start of the war. Mr. Perez spent six weeks in the Spanish prison at Sancti Spiritus and recalls with horror the indignities he was forced to put up with. He says he has no home in Cuba, and that he is a United States citizen. His escape from the Spanish prison was through the aid of his father, who paid a large sum of money to the officers to allow him to get away. He fled to New York and then came to Baltimore, where he has been waiting for some time for the opportunity to go to the front.

Mr. Perez speaks not only Spanish, but the dialect of the island.

NEW YORK STATE'S QUOTA.

THIRTY-SEVEN REGIMENTS TO ANSWER PRESIDENT'S CALL.

Nine Infantry Regiments of the National Guard to Be Used and Three to Be Created Out of Separate Companies and the Youth Battalion—Volunteers to Fill Their Ranks—They May Be Sent Out of Their State at Once—Troops Left for Coast Defense.

ALBANY, April 25.—Adj.-Gen. Tillinghast to-night made public the call of the War Department for New York State's quota of the 128,000 volunteers. The quota was by wire to the Governor, and is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25. 'The Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.: 'The number of troops from your State under the call of the President, dated April 23, 1898, will be twelve regiments. The 'wish' of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State militia shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are armed, equipped and drilled. Please wire as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blankets, etc., you have and what additional you will require. Please also state when troops will be ready for mustering to United States service. Details to follow by mail.'

"R. A. ALDER, Secretary of War." The Adjutant-General will confer with Gov. Black in the morning as soon as the further details regarding this State's quota are received. He expects that the plan for raising the volunteers, which will be adopted by noon to-morrow, will include the utilization of nearly all the existing regiments and three-quarters of the separate companies. Whether the Government will want more than ten companies each, as the army regiments now exist, or regiments of twelve companies, as the National Guard reorganization bill provides, is not known, and will not be until the advice by mail are received in the morning. If the regiments of ten companies are wanted it would mean that the Government would want 120,000 men, but if twelve companies are wanted, or about 1,000 more men than are in the National Guard.

There is no question but that the call will be filled from the National Guard. The State authorities wish it distinctly understood that the members of the Guard must volunteer individually for two years if they desire to serve their country in the United States Army, and that it is not expected that any member of the Guard who for family or business reasons may find it impracticable to go for two years will be asked to volunteer. The men so situated are not required, and there is no reason why such a hardship should be placed upon them. There are 75,000 men who have signed to the Governor their willingness to serve.

The twelve regiments will, of course, be selected from all the five brigades in the Guard. The Guardsmen who may find it impracticable to go as volunteers can be made use of to very good advantage later, and to their own satisfaction, in coast defense duty about New York harbor and the coast of Long Island Sound. Their places will be filled by civilian recruits. The first will be enlisted to fill up National Guard regiments to the army strength. These civilian volunteers will afterward have to enlist in the regular army.

There are in the National Guard seven regiments in New York county, four in Albany, and two in Buffalo, forty-four separate companies and the Tenth Battalion of four companies at Albany. In selecting the regiments to go, it is planned to take five regiments from New York county, three from Brooklyn, one from Buffalo, and to select three from each of the separate companies of the Tenth Battalion. The officers of the last will probably command the regiment to which the battalion is assigned. It is expected that about thirty-five separate companies will be called upon to go.

There will be leave in the State, of the National Guard organizations, the equivalent of five regiments for defense purposes besides the men who will not volunteer. The members of the Guard organizations which are not likely to be selected will number 2,500, and there will probably be about 2,000 members of the regiments and separate companies who will not volunteer. The Government of the United States has ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory, with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed between the two countries are broken off, and all official communication between their representatives ceases, and it is hastened to communicate to your Excellency in order that, on your part, you may make such dispositions as seem suitable. I beg your Excellency to kindly acknowledge receipt of this note.

At 3:10 P. M. from Minister Woodford was received the text of his reply to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, acknowledging the receipt of the note, and notifying him that the American interests would be in charge of the British Ambassador.

Later in the day he telegraphed the text of the official note which he had received at 7:30 that morning. It read in substance:

"I am very sorry to hear of the war between the two countries, and I hasten to communicate to your Excellency in order that, on your part, you may make such dispositions as seem suitable. I beg your Excellency to kindly acknowledge receipt of this note."

Whether or not the selected regiments will go into camps to be got into shape in this State before being accepted by the War Department is a question of good deal upon which the Governor receives in the morning. Arrangements for the establishment of temporary camps near each brigade headquarters have been made, but in the judgment of the State authorities it would be much better to have the regiments go to the front as they are, and to have the State authorities to send it to Chickamauga or some other mobilization station that they may immediately enter upon army life and discipline. It is now thought here that to keep the regiments at temporary camps in this State near their homes would prove a disadvantage. The men who will not volunteer. The members of the Guard organizations which are not likely to be selected will number 2,500, and there will probably be about 2,000 members of the regiments and separate companies who will not volunteer. The Government of the United States has ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory, with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed between the two countries are broken off, and all official communication between their representatives ceases, and it is hastened to communicate to your Excellency in order that, on your part, you may make such dispositions as seem suitable. I beg your Excellency to kindly acknowledge receipt of this note."

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